

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 3. NO. 45

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1905

\$2.00 PER YEAR

FRED W. CARLYON

U. S. MAIL STEAMER Peerless

Carrying Mail, Passengers and Freight, will leave Wrangell
Monday of Each Week
At 6:00 O'Clock, A. M.
For Woodsky and West Coast Prince of Wales points.
Close connection with Steamer "Spray" for Copper Mountain, Sulzer and all points on the lower end of the Island.

For particulars, call on
CYRUS F. ORR, Master



PROGRAM OF SERVICES

AT THE

People's Church for Sept. 1905,

Under the care of the Bishop of Alaska:

- Sept. 4—A sermon appropriate to the opening of school. Subject of sermon, "Hannah."
- 11—A lantern service of song.
- 18—The First Church; what was it?
- 25—The Sources of Life.

Interpreted service, 10:30; Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30, Sunday School, 2:30; Christian Endeavor, 4; Evening Service, 7:30.

You are Earnestly Invited to Attend.

H. P. CORSER, Minister.

Good Business and Stand FOR SALE

My stock and fixtures, which means "the whole cheese," in the town of Wrangell, Alaska, is for sale. My stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Canned Goods, Jewelry, Etc.

And it all goes at a bargain for Cash. If you want a snap, do not wait, but come at once, and "get in on the ground floor."

SING LEE CO.

Pacific Brand

Strictly Farm-made Cream
It Contains only Pure Cow's Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCERYMAN

Our Local Grist.

Dr. J. J. Pittenger, Dentist, will be in Wrangell from Sept. 25th to Oct. 5th.

The Wrangell Robe Tannery will tan your Furs and Hides properly.

E. WEST & P. HAYHT.

Guy Carson and Ed Weber spent two or three days over on Mill creek, last week, after fish. But it rained too much for them and they met with little success.

Frank Spalding got back to town again Saturday last, after an absence of several months spent at Juneau, Kauka and other points. He came from Kauka in a canoe and got along alright until a "zeppelin" from the Sulkin struck him and forced his craft onto the rock-bound shores of High Island. He stayed there two days, and seeing that to get out of his predicament he must depend on his own resources, Frank patched his canoe up, wrapped it in blankets and made it across to Wrangell—by a tight squeeze. He left "Scotty" at Kauka.

Johnnie Choquette came in Saturday from Point Ellis. He says they are getting along nicely with their pack. Several days previous to when he left there they had up over 20,000 cases and the fish were still running, which would make it possible for them to get their 25,000.

A CALL.

To the inhabitants of the District of Alaska, Nome, Alaska, Aug. 23, 1905.

The efforts to secure appropriate legislation for Alaska having, in the past, been spasmodic, contradictory and sectional in character, without concentration on any one purpose, and devoid of organized effort, and believing that the time has come on the needs of Alaska to be observed.

The Nome Chamber of Commerce hereby issues a call for an election of delegates to attend a convention to be held in Seattle, Washington, on the 15th day of November, 1905, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure appropriate legislation for the district of Alaska.

The meetings for the election of delegates in each settlement throughout the district should be held at once.

All delegates should be given written credentials, and such delegates as are unable to attend the convention in person should attach such a delegation to their proxies.

The ratio of representation to be one delegate to each community of 5,000 population or less, and one delegate for each 500 or fraction thereof.

NOME CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FRANK X. GOWAND, Secretary.

The boys about town have for some time been making life to inhabitants miserable with the pesky little "bean shooters"; but these were not large enough to do much damage, so they have changed off to the old fashioned sling from which they can throw a rock of good size with great force. Last week one of these missiles struck Jinks, the Chinaman, in the head, cutting a deep gash and almost decapitated the harmless old Mongolian. On the floor of one of the rooms at the schoolhouse the Director of Church poked up a hole about the size of a man's eye, and examination showed that it had gone through one of the large window panes. This sort of thing cannot be tolerated. It is rough on the boys to shut out their "liberty"; but when they become so careless as to make it unsafe for life and property, it is time for the council to take a hand and decree that these weapons must be done away with. And they should do it right off.

Several days ago a party of several natives, "Indian Jim" among them, went over on the river to the village of Haines. Jim wandered from camp and did not return. A search was instituted for the old fellow, but after, as is claimed by the others, they had searched for two days, hopes of finding him were given up and the party returned to town. "Indian Jim" was an inoffensive old fellow, blind in one eye and eccentric in his actions. Day in and day out his face was a familiar one on the dock, where he would sit for hours and patiently wait for a nibble at his hook. He was an old slave of the "It" family; and though that superstitious idea had largely died out in the different tribes, he still clung to himself under that name. Some day he had gone and went over and made a diligent search for the old fellow, but were unable to find him, though they found where he had passed.

Once upon a time a man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn for four cents below the market price. Then his property was sold for taxes because he hadn't read the treasurer's sales. He was arrested and fined eight dollars for going hunting on Sunday, simply because he didn't know it was Sunday, day, and so on. Some day he had been sold for a few weeks and the public cautioned not to negotiate them. He then paid a man to kick him all the way to the newspaper office where he paid four dollars in advance and made the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again. MORAL:—()

By the last Cottage City arrived the furniture for the new school building. It consists of a nice desk for the principal and six dozen of the latest style desks. The desks are all four feet long to fit the convenience of the school of children as they are. Thirty-two of these have been placed in the principal's room and forty in the room of the assistant. Messrs. Campbell and Ause put the seats together as soon as they arrived. There also arrived a bell that is not large, but has a very good tone. So school is now being held in the first school house ever built in the town, and one that belongs entirely to the town, and one that belongs entirely to the town.

The Challenge got in from Klawock at 6 p. m., Sunday, bringing the Wrangellites who have been working for the N. P. T. & Pkg. Co., Mrs. Thompson, Miss Culp and a number of natives. They have finished the pack for the season, and Mr. Swift remains on the ground until the pack has been shipped and everything is put in first class shape for the winter. All the cans they had—about 28,000 cases—were filled, and they could have raised this considerably had their been held out. The Challenge has been laid up for the winter in the little bay at Klawock.

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Some of the finest garden truck to be seen in our markets is brought from the Crittenton garden by Peter McCormack. The celery can hardly be excelled anywhere.

A heated discussion on the state of affairs in their respective countries led to a general mix-up between several Norwegians and Swedes, Saturday evening. No particular damage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyd Young spent last week in town. Mr. Young has made arrangements with the Alaska Fish and Lumber Co., to run their store at Shakan the coming winter.

A letter from J. T. Waters, Toronto, says that Mrs. Waters underwent operation for cancer, and is recovering nicely, which is considered miraculous for a woman of nearly 70 years of age.

There is every indication that the Wrangell sawmill will run fair up into December in order to fill all orders for lumber. They are now cutting material for 7,000 halibut boxes to fill one order.

Tonight (Thursday) is the regular meeting of the Wrangell chamber of commerce, and a full attendance is desired. Some very important business will be brought before the Minister.

Rev. H. P. Corser made the round trip to Sitka this week. While at Sitka he was confirmed an Episcopalian by Bishop Rowe. Until he has been ordained a deacon he will have charge of the People's Church as a lay Minister.

Two years ago S. S. Kincaid was quite crippled up by getting his hand caught in the machinery at the mill. He recovered and has been working ever since. But recently the index finger has been troubling him the end of the bone being apparently dead; so last week he went to Dr. DeVigine and had the finger amputated for necrosis of the bone. Sam is certainly playing in hard luck. But he is plucky and stays with his work mighty well.

The Catherine M., Marten Hofstad, master, arrived at this port Sunday evening from Point Ellis, bringing over or business Mr. T. C. McHugh, manager of the Pillar Bay Packing Co. In answer to the question of how they were getting along with their pack, Mr. McHugh said "fairly well." They have about 20,000 cases. They left out Monday noon on their return to Point Ellis.

The Lee's cannery have finished their pack with 1,000 cases.

Hats

Clothing

Caps

Shoes

Dry Goods, Oiled Clothing,

Gum Boots, Groceries,

Hardware, Tinware,

Fresh Fruits in Season,

All at Lowest Prices

Headquarters for Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits

THE CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

ALASKA

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

For a limited period
we will sell clothing
at greatly-reduced
prices.

Now is your time to get a
good suit of clothes cheap

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Alaska's Magazine.

Bright, Crispy,
Energetic,

Devoted entirely to Alaska and its
Wonderful Resources. The July
number is now in the press, and
will soon be ready for distribution.

Just the thing to send East.

Be sure and order it from your
Local News Dealer.



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The Latest Modern Up-to-Date

Engine, with all the Good Points of the Best
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points to bother you.

Such is the SMALLEY.

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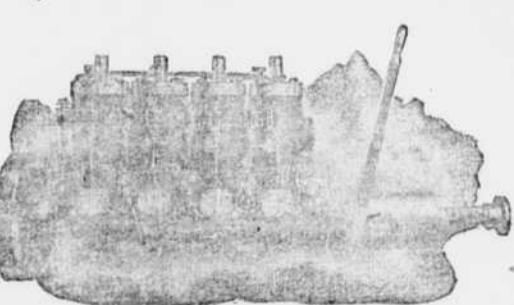
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At the
JOB PRINTING Sentinel Office



Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL ALASKA.

Perhaps deep down in his soul Hoch wonders how he escaped so long.

"The Bear that Walks Like a Man" should have learned to swim like a fish.

A young man may be as old as he feels, but he is seldom as rich as he looks.

There is a revival of the kissing-bug talk, notwithstanding Captain Hobson is married.

As between the iron and the torpedo boat, we are inclined to pin our faith to the latter.

Tom Lawson declares that he can cure the trust evils. But the trust evils don't want to be cured.

The man who lays the contact mines seems to be scheduled to share credit with the man behind the guns.

It is said there never was a king who was really happy. For the explanation, consult the bomb-throwers.

Through the working of the Japanese wireless telegraph and fearless fleet the Russians have a shipless navy.

The Mormon missionaries are to invade Vermont. If they carry scrip or purse, they are likely to lose 'em in a trade.

It has reached the point now where anything commendatory of Mr. Rockefeller and his methods is sufficiently novel to merit attention.

The London people failed to observe that the drama was elevated by a stage full of Mrs. James Brown Potter and expensive furniture.

Dr. R. S. McArthur says Mr. Rockefeller's deeds rise to heaven like incense. Dr. Washington Gladden thinks they rise more like coal-oil gas.

South America has finally brought itself to see the point. Instead of threatening to lick us, Argentina is trying to establish closer trade relations.

Pierpont Morgan pays his housekeeper \$10,000 a year. This seems to be a lot of money, but it saves Pierpont the cost of advertising every three weeks for a new cook.

Secretary Shaw declares nobody is authorized to say that he is a candidate for the Presidency. "Uncle Joe" Cannon will continue, however, to have strong suspicions.

A Port Arthur diver told the Czar that while he was working on the sunken steamer Petropavlovsk a spirit told him that when the Russians defeated Togo the boat would rise to the surface unaided. A little reflection shows this is not so unreasonable as it first appears.

Mosquitoes form the principal ingredient in the atmosphere at Panama," says a government clerk, who has thrown his job into the half-completed canal and returned. It must be annoying for a man to be obliged to take a snow shovel and scoop the mosquitoes out of the air so as to get a clear space when he wants to breathe.

An English critic says that the actress who is playing leading roles with Sir Henry Irving has "a vile American accent" because she pronounces "first" "fist" and "bird" "boyd." Bless his innocent soul, the critic doesn't know that the poor girl is trying her best to pronounce these and similar words as she hears the English actress pronounce them. When she comes back to America all the critics will say: "How well she has picked up the English accent!"

It is well enough to denounce the miserable tools in the councils of our cities and to thunder against the political bosses. But they are not, after all, the chief sinners. The chief sinners are the eminent and pious men who occupy the chief seats in the synagogue, who make long prayers on the street corners and who make broad the phylacteries of their garments. Somehow or other we must make such corporate crookedness unfashionable. We must hold the stockholders in such concerns as this Philadelphia Gas Company to a very strict accountability. If a man chooses to rob his neighbors through such instrumentalities as this he must at least be made to know that his neighbors understand that they are being robbed and robbed by him.

According to a veteran New York detective who has just gone on the retired list after nearly forty years of service, the trust principle or combination of interests does not prevail among criminals. In the recital of his experiences, which he has imparted to an interview, it is set forth that "gangs" are by no means as common to-day as they were when he first took to sleuthing, and that "pals" and "partners" are growing few. The modern criminal prefers to do his work alone. He is the independent laborer, the individual operator, and having no associates runs less danger, for the saying about honor among thieves has little to rest on. "Pals" are easily "pumped" when they do not anticipate the need of the process by "squealing." Another thing that the retired detective

has noted is that criminals are better educated now than they were in the early '70s. He thinks that crimes which demand in the perpetrator fair education and considerable knowledge of the ways of finance and the ways of the world are more common than they were.

It is often said that any man can make himself rich who sets out resolutely to do so, but when this specious statement is analyzed there is not much in it to encourage anybody. The faculty of making money by the exercise of financial skill is probably the rarest of all natural gifts. It is not every man who is a musician, an orator, a poet, a mathematician, an inventor, a lawyer, a physician or an engineer, but it is no exaggeration to say that civilized society contains 100 men who are musicians, orators, poets, mathematicians, inventors, lawyers, physicians or engineers to every one who is able by legitimate means and by sheer financial ability to make money. There is nothing more foolish than for a man who is not a natural money-maker to imagine that he can acquire the knack of it. It would be far easier for a man who has no ear for music to become a musician or a color-blind man to become an artist, or a man without sentiment or imagination to become a poet. It is said that the poet is born and not made, and that is true enough, but not so true as that money-making is a natural gift and never an acquisition. There is no one so painfully conscious of this as a man who has become rich by good fortune and who has lost his money. As long as he had it he prided himself that he made it by his smartness, and even for a while after he lost it he thought he would go right to work and replace it. Years afterward his seedy clothing, his bent form and his lackluster eye proclaimed that he was not a natural money-maker and that his former prosperity was an accident. What makes people think that anyone can make money who bends his mind to it is that almost anyone can accumulate considerable money by living solely for that end. We constantly read of beggars and rascals who die leaving behind them remarkable fortunes for that class of people, and there is no doubt that almost anyone with such a passion for accumulation as they have can meet with the same success. The difference between them and the natural money-maker is that they degrade and ruin their moral and social nature by the effort, while the natural money-maker may even expand and elevate his mind by his successes. The man who is not born to make money may learn a lesson from the fable of the weasel. This animal in his travels found hogweed in which there was a great deal of sugar and into which he went without difficulty through a small hole. He enjoyed the sugar so much that he stayed there a week or two, and when he thought of returning home again he discovered that he had grown so fat that he could not pass through the hole. There was nothing left for him but to starve himself back to his former size. The man who accumulates money by becoming a miser and a sharper parts company with his humanity and his self-respect, and he will never be fit for human society again—at least until he loses his mind.

During the summer months flies are a constant torment to young calves. The entomological department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has been experimenting and compounding various substances in order to produce an effective and economical mixture, which, when applied to the surface of an animal would ward off the flies. As a result of these experiments, it has succeeded in producing the following formula, which seems to answer the purpose reasonably well: Resin, 1/4 pounds; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish-oil, 1/2 pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating; add the fish-oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. It to be used as a spray, add 1/2 pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost from 7 to 8 cents per gallon, and may be used on either calves or cows. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. It will be more economical to apply this only to the parts of the animal not reached by the tail. At first it will perhaps be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become coated with resin; after that, touch those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

To Give a Powder.—A successful method of giving powders to children is to cut open a small piece of chocolate cream, insert the powder and close the chocolate again. This is one of the easiest ways of inducing a child to take a powder and less sickish than the usual spoonful of jelly.

Measles.—Generally very little treatment is necessary. Little or no food should be given during the acute stage. The patient should drink large quantities of water and should be given a cold flushing at least once every day. If the eruption is slow to appear or if it is repelled after once appearing, give a warm blanket pack. Temperature may be controlled by tepid sponging of the body.

The Salt Habit.—A new freak in human aberration is asserting itself. The new habit of salt eating is not only greatly on the increase, particularly among women of all classes, but is in many cases a most serious disease. It begins with a desire for large quantities of salt with the food and if not checked reaches a stage in which the patient carries lumps of salt about continually nibbling at them. The hideous effects are a peculiar yellowness and shrinking of the skin, which is followed by the loss of all the hair, even that of the eyelids. Then cancerous affections supervene.

An Exception Among Men.—Smith-Smiley is an exceptional man. I don't believe he has an enemy in the world.

Jones—That's right. Why, even his relatives always speak well of him.

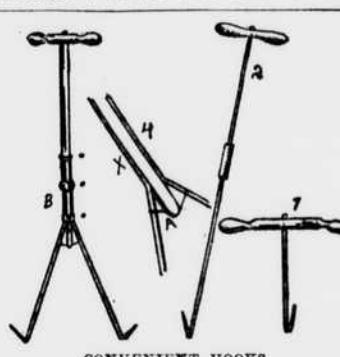
The biggest job we know anything about is to "entertain" people. People who visit at our house must entertain themselves.



Some Convenient Hooks.

Where there is more or less hauling of bags of grain or other bulky articles on the farm a number of hooks attached to handles will be found exceedingly useful. Several hooks may be formed by the local blacksmith at small cost in the labor saved in a single season. The illustration shows several of the hooks that will be found the most useful. The hook shown at Figure 1 is the one familiar to city people, used as it is by truckmen who handle heavy bags and boxes.

Figure 2 represents a longer hook made of iron with a sharp hook end and a short handle of wood; a piece of hardwood is fastened around the middle of the bar of iron which permits one to get a firm grip with the other hand. Figure 3 represents the double hook fastened to a handle of hardwood by rivets indicated at 0, o, o. Figure 4 shows the details of construction of the hook; 3, the manner of flattening the ends of the iron rods and fastening them to stout handle by rivets, if so desired. A indicates a stout wire run through



small auger hole near end of handle and securely wrapped around rods to give strength and firmness to the fastening.—Indianapolis News.

Relieving Calves from Flies.

During the summer months flies are a constant torment to young calves. The entomological department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has been experimenting and compounding various substances in order to produce an effective and economical mixture, which, when applied to the surface of an animal would ward off the flies. As a result of these experiments, it has succeeded in producing the following formula, which seems to answer the purpose reasonably well: Resin, 1/4 pounds; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish-oil, 1/2 pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating; add the fish-oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. It to be used as a spray, add 1/2 pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost from 7 to 8 cents per gallon, and may be used on either calves or cows. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. It will be more economical to apply this only to the parts of the animal not reached by the tail. At first it will perhaps be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become coated with resin; after that, touch those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

Spraying Potatoes.

To get the best of the blight on potatoes the work of spraying must be started when the plants are a few inches high and continued throughout the season doing the work thoroughly every ten days or two weeks at most, often if the rain washes off the spray. While opinions differ, experience has shown that the following formula is the most effective one for use in spraying potatoes: Dissolve six pounds of blue vitriol and four pounds of best stone lime in fifty gallons of water and when the plants are small apply at the rate of fifty gallons per acre, increasing the quantity as the plants grow until in midsummer 100 gallons to the acre are used.

When it is necessary to use something for the destruction of potato bugs, dissolve Paris green in the Bordeaux mixture as indicated, at the rate of one pound to each seventy-five gallons of the mixture, spraying the combined mixture together. While several other mediums are used, we feel that the Bordeaux mixture compounded as indicated, will do the business better than anything else. If the best methods are followed in conjunction with this spraying, there ought to be comparatively little trouble in obtaining a good crop of potatoes in a normal season.

Stripped Beetles.

For fighting the striped cucumber beetles Prof. C. M. Weed finds it necessary to keep the beetles away from the young plants by wire screens in order that their eggs may not be laid about the roots. The young that hatch from these eggs bore through the stalk and base of the roots and do damage. The liberal application of tobacco powder is considered the best remedy.

The Dry Feed System.

The dry feed system is becoming more and more popular for raising chickens. It is claimed that the labor and bother is much reduced and the chickens grow better and the death rate is smaller. Some growers feed only once a day with the grain and

meat mixture, but the more common method is to feed several times daily. The mixture of fine grain and meat scraps can be bought already prepared for use at most poultry supply stores. It is fed mixed with chaff and gravel, to which the chickens have access at all times and look after their own feed and exercise for the most part.

Small Areas, Better Care.

An agricultural paper published in the West is bemoaning the tendency of farmers to reduce the area of working soil. In some localities they are being forced to this by the increasing value of farm property, with the consequent taxation making it too valuable in the one sense, and too expensive in the other, to use for farming purposes. There is, however, another side to the question—a side which farmers in all sections located near good markets have learned—and this is that it is more profitable to till ten acres well than a hundred ill.

Near the great city of New York there are a hundred men or more who raise market stuff on land worth several thousand dollars an acre. They pay the high rent for such land and make a profit simply because they get several big crops from the soil, with the help of hotheads and cold frames, in a season. It may be claimed that such work is not possible except in such a locality, but those who know say that in cities in New York are frequently much less than in many of the smaller cities and towns which is undoubtedly true. A neighbor of the writer, in Iowa, makes more profit from seven acres in small fruits and about an acre, range and all, devoted to poultry, than do most of his neighbors with farms ranging from fifty to eighty acres in extent.—Indianapolis News.

Farmers' Making Money.

That farmers are receiving more for their products now than they were ten years ago is a matter of congratulation. Statistics show that the people who buy farm products are paying higher prices now than they have at any time since a short time after the Civil War. The following figures are interesting as showing the cost per capita of food products:

1894.	1904.
Breadstuffs	\$15.115 \$18.244
Meats	9.389 9.033
Dairy and garden	9.814 10.648
Other food	8.457 10.406

On the other hand the cost of clothing and many other things that the farmers buy have increased in price, but not in the proportion their own products have increased. The increase in the price of farm labor is the most important. However, there is no disputing the fact that farmers are better off to-day than they ever have been, and this prosperity is likely to continue owing to the enormous increase in our population. We are now receiving from abroad more than a million emigrants every year, to say nothing of the natural increase of our own population at home. These mouths must be fed and they will be fed from American farms.

Worms in Swine.

To secure the best results affected hogs should receive individual treatment. Twenty-four hours before administering treatment very little feed should be given them. Then give the following medicine, first recommended by the veterinary department of the Kansas State Experimental Station, as a drench to each hundred-pound hog (larger or smaller hogs should receive a dose in proportion): Oil of turpentine, four drams; liquor feridiallysatus, one-half dram; raw linseed oil, six ounces. If necessary, repeat the dose in four days.

Points on Poultry.

Plant a plum tree in the chicken yard now.

Stop feeding ten or twelve hours before killing.

Feed all fowls confined in the yard grain.

The higher the breed, the greater the care must be. Cut down on the large grain.

No poultry breeder will make the nests for his sitting hens on the ground.

Persian insect powder is a good remedy for lice. It should be dusted over the fowls and nests.

Never allow sick fowls to be with the rest of the flock; many poultry diseases are contagious.

Give cucumbers and squashes plenty of liquid manure and soapuds from the kitchen. Sprinkle thoroughly.

Clean the poultry-house every day.

Do not throw away old broken plaster and mortar. Put it in the poultry yard.

Wood ash is a good fertilizer for the trees, and in the garden, but do not put it in poultry-houses, as it has a tendency to injure the legs of your fowls.

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Don't give vegetation a "lick and promise;" it's better to soak heavily twice a week than to moisten superficially.

Transplant flower seedlings and water well; sift with a goodly lump of soil and place in new spot after making soil fine and moist. Do the transplanting after sundown.

Pruha shrubs as soon as bloom ceases, insuring new wood and flower buds. Don't wait until next spring, when you will probably cut off much of the spring blooming possibilities.

The maid thought it would be all



EDITORIALS



OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

The "Sure Thing."

NOTHER "get rich quick" concern has run its race and is in the hands of a receiver. Speculation in cotton was its specialty, and investors were assured that the company had devised a system which enabled it to make money whichever way the market went. Therefore the managers of the company felt themselves justified in promising large profits ranging from 36 to 70 per cent annually. Such promises are alluring to men and women who have been drawing only 3 or 4 per cent on their savings.

The company employed ministers, school teachers, and insurance agents as its solicitors, and paid them a 10 per cent commission. They did a large business in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. At first dividends were paid promptly, and the number of investors increased. But in the course of time the attention of a Philadelphia paper was called to this speculative concern and it began a campaign of exposure which ended in the appointment of a receiver, who finds it much easier to discover liabilities than assets.

One year it is "Fund W." Another year it is the "Franklyn syndicate." To-day it is this cotton speculating company. Next year some other "sure thing" concern will be at work, and because the cupidity and stupidity of a certain element in the population can always be depended on it will reap a harvest.

It is useless

Little Lessons in Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."—Daniel Webster.

When we stop to consider that the greatness of our country depends not so much upon her prowess in wars as upon her achievements in peace, we realize the greatest benefactors of the land are those who have added to these achievements. Among these no name is better remembered than that of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin.

During the Revolutionary War, although he was but a mere boy, Whitney rendered inestimable service by making nails by hand. Without his endeavors at that time New England would have gone without nails.

It was while visiting at the Georgia plantation of General Nathaniel Greene, after the close of the Revolution, that Whitney conceived the idea of the cotton gin, by which one man was able to do the work of one thousand. His invention made cotton cheap and its cultivation enormously profitable. It gave clothing to the world in an abundance which had not been thought possible. The poor profited by this invention more than by any other class. It was a colossal gift to his country and to mankind, that which Eli Whitney gave.

The machine was so simple in its fundamental idea that any one could copy it; before he was able to patent it his shop was broken into and his model broken; he never received any material returns from it.

But his reward has been in the fact that he was one of the benefactors of the world.

When Simon Cameron was elected to the Senate of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania in 1845 the most important measure that was claiming the attention of the country was the bill known as the Missouri compromise. Cameron favored the compromise, feeling that it was justified as a peace measure. His State was naturally opposed to slavery in any form, as the Quakers had advocated. SIMON CAMERON



cated the emancipation of the slaves long before the rise of the Abolitionists. Cameron came into disfavor in his own State because of his friendliness to the bill.

In 1857, however, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, recognizing Simon Cameron as a man of sterling worth to serve the nation in such a crisis as then threatened her welfare, returned him to the United States Senate. So earnest an advocate of peace did he prove to be that doubts were entertained of his loyalty to the Northern cause.

President Lincoln felt no such fears, however, in regard to the Senator from Pennsylvania, and when he was forming his cabinet he chose Cameron as his Secretary of War. It was in this position that Cameron showed that he was as stanchly for the cause he had affiliated with as Lincoln himself. In fact, several of his measures were too radical for Lincoln. In 1862 the president appointed him Minister to Russia, where he was able to win the friendship of Russia to such an extent that it proved of great value to the United States in the course of the war.

Epidemics of the Past.

The decrease in the death rate of great cities during the last few years can only be appreciated by comparison with similar statistics in the past. In the twelfth century not less than fifteen epidemics of disease and many famines soured the people of England. The thirteenth century saw twenty plagues and nineteen famines, while the fourteenth had a black record of disease.

In 1348 the "black plague" or "black death," which was brought into Europe from the east, caused the death of 100,000 persons in London alone, while in Europe altogether 25,000,000 fell victims to its ravages. In 1485 the "sweating sickness" appeared in England, causing great destruction of human life. It reappeared at various intervals for a century thereafter.

The latest terrible visitation of the plague in England was in 1664-1666, by which 100,000 lives were lost in London alone. This epidemic was followed by the great fire of 1666, which destroyed 16,000 houses, including all the most densely populated portions of the city.

Not in Sections.

"Does your wife ever give you a piece of her mind?" asked the big man on the platform.

"Never!" replied the meek little man.

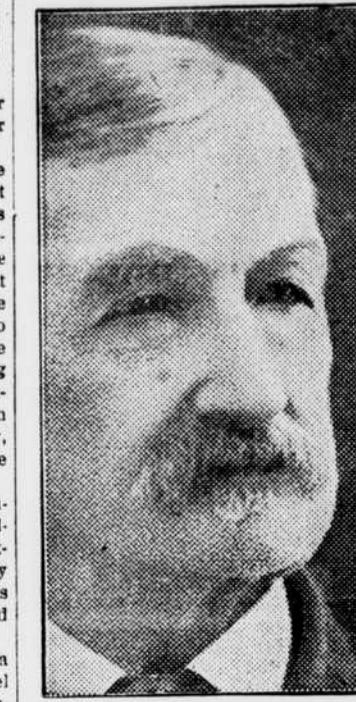
"You are lucky."

"No, she doesn't give me a piece of her mind; she gives me all of it."

Another professor has figured it out for a certainty that Mars is inhabited. He saw something up there that looked like a Standard Oil wagon.

There are times when the still small voice of conscience sounds as if it had been filtered through a megaphone.

A VETERAN OF THE BLACK-HAWK, MEXICAN AND THE CIVIL WARS.



CAPT. W. W. JACKSON.

Sufferings Were Protracted and Severe—Tried Every Known Remedy Without Relief—Serious Stomach Trouble Cured by Three Bottles of Peruna!

Capt. W. W. Jackson, 705 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am eighty-three years old, a veteran of the Black Hawk, Mexican and the Civil wars. I am by profession a physician, but abandoned the same.

"Some years ago I was seriously affected with catarrh of the stomach. My sufferings were protracted and severe. I tried every known remedy without obtaining relief."

"In desperation I began the use of your Peruna. I began to realize immediate though gradual improvement.

"After the use of three bottles every appearance of my complaint was removed, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as an infallible remedy for that disorder!"—W. W. Jackson.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Deviled Eggs.

Boll eight eggs hard, then throw into cold water to loosen the shells. Remove the shells, cut each egg carefully in half and take out the yolks. Make a paste of the yolks, a little melted butter, half teaspoonful of chili sauce and salt, pepper and mustard to taste. With the hands form this mixture into small balls. Replace this between the halved whites and run a thin toothpick from end to end of the eggs to hold them in place.

Lettuce Sandwiches.

Delicious for afternoon tea. Take the yolk of four hard-boiled eggs, pass them through a sieve, then mix with a little butter, a teaspoonful of vinegar, also a little tarragon and chili vinegar and a little salt. Mix this to a paste, then spread on both sides of thin slices of bread; place the nice green part of fresh lettuce leaves on both sides. Cut into neat square or long-shaped sandwiches.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

The best positions are held by our students. No failures by our methods. Exceptionally low rates now in force. Three months of our instruction is equal to six months in most other schools. Lessons by mail practically free. Address,

BEUTEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Tacoma, Wash.

Positions Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

Buy your boy a rifle. 22 Winchester Repeater, \$11.00; Remington Single Shot, \$3.50 and \$6.00; Stevens, \$2.00, \$4.50 and \$6.00. Winchesters and Marlin's of all calibre at lowest prices.

A. L. HALL, 1111 1st Ave., Seattle.

Don't Pay Fancy Prices at Portland Fair

Reserve rooms ahead and be satisfied. Particulars free for stamp.

Exposition Accommodation Bureau, Branch 617 Marion Bld., Seattle.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all insects that annoy to every one in home-in dining room, sleep, and all places where flies are troublesome. Clean meat, and will not injure fruit or vegetables. Try them out and if not kept by dealers, send prepaid for 20c. Harold Somers, 119 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ESTERN Washington Wheat Lands and Irrigated Lands for Sale or Exchange. What have you for sale or exchange?

O. W. BROWN,
415 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash.

ONENTS
BARNES & SEATTLE
STAN-BOYD BLOCK
SEND FOR BOOK ON PATENTS

EXHAU SUITS \$2.75.

We have in stock a fine lot of government Khaki coats and pants which we are selling for \$2.75 a suit. They are just what you want for hunting, mining, fishing, camping, prospecting, ranching and lumbering.

W. S. KIRK, 1208 1st Ave., Seattle.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

It doesn't take a very large intellect to hold a good deal of contempt.

It is always safer to say "No" to yourself than to God.

He who has never fought himself has conquered no other foe.

The preacher's practice is the real peroration of his sermon.

When the door is opened on selfishness love die on the threshold.

So long as truth lives it will grow and outgrow all the clothes we make for it.

The pursuit of money is painful, but its possession is often more so.

There may be more spirituality in a bowl of soup than in a sermon.

The infidel howls at the Bible miracles, but he aims at its morals.

There's no power in the piet that seems to give a man a perfect pain.

When the church is frozen with formalism it needs more than fires of eloquence.

No man ever suffered much for his opinions until they got down below his collar.

No matter how hurried you may be, no time is ever wasted that is spent in gratitude.

Preaching dogmas is fighting the devil with the scabbard instead of with the sword.

The fruitful lives are the ones that sow seeds of gratitude in the furrows of affliction.

Men who couldn't organize a peanut stand know just how the pastor should stand.

The devil is exceedingly solicitous lest the church acquire a reputation for undue activity.

Many people see their children grow up while they are planning on beginning to train them.

The models of fashion here cannot even be certain of passing muster as door-mats in heaven.

It takes as much grace to make a saint out of a Pharisee as it does to make one out of a publican.

The modern idolator falls down before the work of his own imagination instead of that of his hands.

A SORT OF HORSEWHIPPING.

—

The saints have no fewer than 397 streets named in their honor in London. There are 105 Church streets, fifty-six Chapel streets, sixty-six King streets, one hundred Queen streets, and nearly as many High streets. If a letter were addressed to one of these without further definition it might take some months before it would reach the address.

Recent experiments by Berthelot show that the nerves of smell are so sensitive that the odor of Iodoform can be recognized in quantities as small as the one hundred-billionth of a gram. In such a case the odor was distinct, although hundreds of years would be required for the substance to lose a thousandth part of its weight. This indicates that the delicacy of the nerves of smell in detecting the presence of minute quantities of emanation is of the same order as that of the spectroscope; and for this reason Berthelot calls attention to the risk of inferring from spectroscopic examination the change of one element into another. The spectral lines of one element might appear in the spectrum of another, owing to the presence of an infinitesimal impurity.

The worth of a state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it.—J. S. Mill.

Pineapple Custard.

Make smooth three tablespoonfuls of flour with one of butter and stir into a quart of boiling milk. Have ready the beaten yolks of eight eggs, add to them two-thirds of a cupful of sugar and turn into the milk, stirring constantly for three minutes; add, when cold, a cupful of chopped pineapple and four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Cover with a meringue of the whites of the eggs and four dessertspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Brown lightly in the oven.

FITS

Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Stephen Phillips is about to undertake the rehabilitation of the character of Nero, in cheerful confidence that he will be able to give quite a different presentation of Nero from that usually made. Mr. Phillips regards the tyrant of odious memory as an aesthetic placed in a position of omnipotence.

Mother will find Mrs. Winslow's Sooths Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Sir Walter Scott's autograph manuscript of "The Bonnets o' Bonnie Dundee," as originally written in ten verses of eight lines each, has just been sold in London for \$410. The song was introduced as the drama of "The Doom of Devorgill," and was written at Christmas, 1825.

Piso's Cure is a remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Try it. Price 25 cents, druggists.

Soda Cake.

One pound flour, one-quarter pound butter, one-half pound sugar, two eggs, one ounce candied lemon peel, one teaspoonful carbonate of soda. Mix flour and soda, rub in butter, beat up and add eggs, peel and sugar, lastly the milk. Put in greased tin and bake at once in a quick oven, first, then moderately, about one hour.

Railway Rate Legislation

At the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors recently held at Portland, Oregon, resolutions were unanimously adopted voicing their sentiments as to the effect of proposed railway rate legislation on the 1,300,000 railroad employees, whom they in part represented. These resolutions "endorse the attitude of President Roosevelt in condemning secret rebates and other illegalities, and command the attitude of the heads of American railroads, who, with practical unanimity, have joined with the president on this question." They then respectfully point out to congress the "inadvisability of legislation vesting in the hands of a commission power over railway rates, now lower by far in the United States than in any other country," because such legislation would "result in litigation and confusion and inevitably tend to an enforced reduction in rates, irrespective of the question of the ability of the railroads to stand the reduction, especially in view of the increased cost of their supplies and materials." They further protested against such power being given to the present interstate commerce commission because "the proposed legislation is not in harmony with our idea of American jurisprudence, inasmuch as it contemplates that a single body shall have the right to investigate, indict, condemn and then enforce its decisions at the cost of the carriers, pending appeal, which is manifestly inequitable."

The conductors base their demand for only such legislation, if any, as would "secure and insure justice and equity and preserve equal rights to all parties concerned" on the ground that the low cost of transportation "is the result of the efficiency of American railway management and operation which have built up the country through constant improvement and development of territory, while at the same time recognition has been given to the value of intelligence among employees in contrast to foreign methods, where high freight rates and lowest wages to employees obtain."

Off I started, and do what I could. Old Rocks kept up his hard trot until I got back, at nearly midnight. I rode in all about sixteen miles, and you better believe I was so pounded and cut up that razors back old horse that I didn't miss not being whipped. For a week upright or horizontal positions suited me best, and whatever mischief I affered engaged in, you may be sure involved neither pigs nor dogs.

Slandering the Dear Departed.

Mr. Jawback—My mother's cooking—Mrs. Jawback—Well, she deserves it. But I didn't think you'd acknowledge it so shortly after her death.

Eastern Washington Wheat Lands and Irrigated Lands for Sale or Exchange. What have you for sale or exchange?

O. W. BROWN,
415 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash.

ONENTS
BARNES & SEATTLE
STAN-BOYD BLOCK
SEND FOR BOOK ON PATENTS

EXHAU SUITS \$2.75.

We have in stock a fine lot of government Khaki coats and pants which we are selling for \$2.75 a suit. They are just what you want for hunting, mining, fishing, camping, prospecting, ranching and lumbering.

W. S. KIRK, 1208 1st Ave., Seattle.

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There are times when the still small voice of conscience sounds as if it had been filtered through a megaphone.

W. S. KIRK, 1208 1st Ave., Seattle.

OLD Favorites

Gentle Annie.

Thou wilt come no more, gentle Annie,

Like a flower thy spirit did depart,

Thou art gone, alas, like the many,

That have bloomed in the summer of

my heart.

Shall we never more behold thee,

Never hear thy winning voice again,

When the springtime comes, gentle

Annie,

When the wild flowers are scattered

o'er the plain.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1905.

Published every Thursday by

A. V. R. SNYDER
Editor and Proprietor.

Entered November 20, 1902, at Wrangell, Alaska, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1873.

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Six Months " " 1.25
Three Months " " 75

Advertising Rates.

Professional Cards per Month..... \$1.00
Display, per inch per month..... 50
Locals, per Line..... 10

THE WATER QUESTION.

Wrangell, Alaska, Sept. 15, 1905.
Editor SENTINEL:—After reading the article in your valuable paper regarding the proposition of a permanent water supply for our town, permit me to say a few words as a representative of those who are renting property in the town and who desire to remain permanent citizens. Wrangell is one of the oldest towns in Alaska and is practically without water, excepting perhaps your own right, the houses of the besieged roofs of houses, which is certainly not fit to drink. We have now an opportunity of getting good water, and why not get it? What matters it if it is capitalists who propose to put it in? Better that than none at all. A few property holders here have a private supply; but what of the general public supply they not to be considered at all, or is their presence and their personal property of no value and worthy of no consideration? Our sewerage, it is true, is "not very extensive," but there is no reason why it cannot be. A property holder was made to swear, in connection with his buildings, those living in other cities and drawing down large rentals every month, would be compelled to add to the health of the place by removing the filth from the premises owned by them thro' a sewerage system. The present is the time, and not wait till we are old and grey. Ten fire plugs at \$2 per month would mean \$240 per year, which would not more than pay a night watchman, and would be far safer, besides making possible for people to go in and out on the streets. If we can save \$200 in three years, and in another article in your paper one-half of the license money is asked for school purposes. How then is anything to be saved. In conclusion, let me say that as our town is bound to go forward, let us have all the advantages possible, and be up to date.

C. DENNY.

The SENTINEL believes Mr. Denny to be right except on one point, and that is the saving of money after looking to our school fund. A like amount as that asked this year went to the schools the two previous years, whereas the mayor says, enough was saved to build a \$4,000 school house. It is through a fund, which, through judicious management the SENTINEL believes could be saved, that we base our hopes for the purchase by the town in three or four years of a plant put in now by outside capital under a franchise that would allow the town to purchase the plant at any time.

CORRECT, EGOSH.

The Alaska bureau of education at Washington is largely a farce. The reindeer industry is half lame and blind for the same reason, and so will continue as long as its affairs are directed by the purchasing committee of the reindeer industry in Alaska and the rest of the time writing reports in Washington.

The government schools in Alaska and the reindeer industry need capable intelligent men to direct them. There has been so much complaint is largely due to the fact that the government from Washington has been always a failure and will always continue to be a failure. The mission must be divorced from the reindeer and therein is the rub. The insatiable many of men of the Jacksonian stripe is never satisfied. They are like the daughters of the harlots. Those men who have misdirected the reindeer industry will not let go until congress compels them to do so.

Now, Nugget.

There never was a more truthful utterance. And yet, how can Alaskans help themselves? With that powerful Home Missions lobby hanging about the national capital to gather all Alaskan affairs within its tentacles, the people can shut themselves hoarse without avail. There is but one thing to do, and that is to separate church and state.

On the 2nd inst. the Alaska Transcript t was one year old, and it is a very healthy robust child—a "chip off the old block." As a caustic old cuss, Frame takes the cake, (if not the whole bakery), and as his paper portrays at once the old man himself, people are bound to read it—whether they want to or not. To show the true character of the man, we quote from the Transcript one paragraph:

"A paper without an opinion, or what is still worse, a paper that has an opinion but is afraid to express it, is like a pan of dough without any yeast in it—very flat. It is much better to have too much yeast in it and let the blamed thing 'run over' sometimes than to never 'ferment' at all. All you have to do is to 'keep from under' and you'll not get any dough on you!"

It is said Sitka gets from the government \$3,750 this year to spend on her schools. That's good; SENTINEL likes to see the schools of Alaska well maintained. But it does object to making "fish of one and fowl of another." Simply because the governor and school superintendent reside at Sitka, should not give the town any precedence over her sister towns and school districts. Last year Wrangell received \$1,577.33 for school purposes, of which she spent \$1,380.58, and the needs of Sitka are certainly no greater. Say! just wait till we get a governor of the Home Missions style at Wrangell, and we'll show you a trick or two. Just watch us.

SURELY money must be plentiful up at Juneau. At the recent opening of Wm. Morrison's new "Germania," it is reported that over \$1,200 was taken in over the bar.

Poor old Oregon! She is irretrievably lost to the republicans for next year. But 'twere ever thus. When a party becomes so strong that its leaders think it invulnerable; that the masses will rally to the support of any men or measures they may put forward, then it is sure to fall and fall hard. It was with the nomination of Furnish, whose only qualification for the governor's chair was the banker's "bar'l" that was behind him, that the party trouble began; and it will continue just as long as such foolishness is attempted to be thrust down the throats of the people.

Few people in the every day walks of life ever give thought to what a little judicious advertising will do for a town or community. But listen: A couple of weeks ago a descriptive article of Alaska in general and Wrangell in particular, appeared in the Salem (Oregon) Statesman, from the pen of Geo. C. L. Snyder. By the next mail came several letters from parties who had seen the article, enquiring of the chances for making homes, the possibilities of the country, etc. This little item, alone, shows how a country may be pushed to the front.

One thing Wrangell needs badly and her citizens should take up the matter and work for as a unit. That is a cable. With telegraphic communication we would be placed in touch with the outside world and be that much nearer civilization. Another thing that every shipper and every man who travels up and down the coast needs and should be deeply interested in, is the improvement of the Dry Straits. These are two things that we should all pull for—convention or no convention, exposition or no exposition.

BULLY for Alyce Anderson of Juneau! She taught the native school for several months, and the government refused to pay her. Then Alyce pre-empted the school grounds and house, and when another teacher was sent to take charge of the school told her to go to some warmer climate; but instead they sent her to Tee Harbor; and Miss Anderson is still mistress of the Juneau situation. They will have to get the Board of Home Missions after her.

NAME and Seattle have jointly called an Alaska convention, to meet at Seattle Nov. 15, to elect a delegate to congress. It is really too bad that Alaska is so small that there is not room in the district to hold a convention.

AFTER winning many naval battles, Admiral Togo's flagship, the Mikasa, lies at the bottom of the sea with 599 of her brave men. The explosion of a magazine on the vessel caused the loss.

Caucasia has a holy war; on the 12th more than a thousand socialists who were celebrating the beheading of John the Baptist were shot down by the Cossacks. Let 'em fight.

CANNED SALMON.

It is reported that there has been fully 750,000 cases of Alaska reds sold at 85 cents, and orders are still coming in. With such heavy sales by the principal packer it seems as if they will be cleaned up before long. So far as can be learned there is very little doing in socks. The government of Alaska and the service writing the above (Griffith, Duley Co.) report that they have met the Alaska packers in reds and that at the reduced prices they have made very heavy sales. The firm estimates the total pack of Alaska at about 1,850,000 cases, of which about 1,500,000 are reds. Regarding socks they say that socks are weak and can not be sold in straight lots at \$1.35, but with an assorted cars of flats and halves, it can be had. This is owing to a comparatively light pack of the latter.—S. F. Trade Journal, 2d.

Stickine Tribe No. 5

Imp. O. R. M.

Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Red Men's Hall, Wrangell, Alaska. Sojourning chiefs always welcomed.

Wm. E. LLOYD, Sachem.

New York Kitchen.

F. CHON, Prop.

Open from 6:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
and

Coffee and Doughnuts, 15c.

Coffee and Pie, 15c.

Best Bread and Pastry

Always on Hand

Drop in and see for yourself

H. D. CAMPBELL

—Dealer in—

General Hardware

Stoves, Graniteware, Tinware, Galvanized Iron ware, Carpenters' Tools, Etc.

Boat Hardware a Specialty.

Wrangell, Alaska.

Trustee's Application to Enter Townsite.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, September 1, 1905.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Office of the U. S. Land Office, Wrangell, Alaska, to enter and purchase at the minimum price in trust, for the occupants thereof, all that certain tract of land lying on Wrangell Island, Wrangell Harbor, Sitka Straits, District of Alaska, contained within the exterior boundary of the Wrangell townsite, according to survey number 12, excepting such areas as are shown by the said survey to have been heretofore referred to, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with the U. S. initial monument No. 1; thence along meander line to corner No. 2; thence north 37 degrees, 96 chains to corner No. 3; thence south 37 degrees, 23 minutes, east 1,569 chains to corner No. 4; thence south 24 degrees, 47 minutes, east 4,296 chains to corner No. 5; thence north 1,963 chains to corner No. 6; thence south 38 degrees, 33 minutes, east 1,788 chains to corner No. 7; thence south 38 degrees, 33 minutes, east 1,788 chains to corner No. 8; thence south 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621 chains to corner No. 9; thence south 36 degrees, 41 minutes, east 9,296 chains to corner No. 10; thence north 59 degrees 06 minutes, west 25,555 chains to corner No. 11; thence north 12 degrees 58 minutes, west 5,041 chains to corner No. 12; thence north 14 degrees, 37 minutes, east 8,147 chains to corner No. 13; thence north 33 degrees, 20 minutes, west 19,106 chains to corner No. 14; thence north 69 degrees 30 minutes, west 8,311 chains to corner No. 15; thence south 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621 chains to corner No. 16; 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thence north 69 degrees 30 minutes, west 8,311 chains to corner No. 15; thence south 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621 chains to corner No. 16; thence south 36 degrees, 41 minutes, east 9,296 chains to corner No. 17; thence north 59 degrees 06 minutes, west 25,555 chains to corner No. 18; thence north 37 degrees, 23 minutes, east 9,000 chains to corner No. 11; thence north 12 degrees 58 minutes, west 5,041 chains to corner No. 12; thence north 14 degrees, 37 minutes, east 8,147 chains to corner No. 13; thence north 33 degrees, 20 minutes, west 19,106 chains to corner No. 14; thence north 69 degrees 30 minutes, west 8,311 chains to corner No. 15; thence south 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621 chains to corner No. 16; thence south 36 degrees, 41 minutes, east 9,296 chains to corner No. 17; thence north 59 degrees 06 minutes, west 25,555 chains to corner No. 18; thence north 37 degrees, 23 minutes, east 9,000 chains to corner No. 11; thence north 12 degrees 58 minutes, west 5,041 chains to corner No. 12; thence north 14 degrees, 37 minutes, east 8,147 chains to corner No. 13; thence north 33 degrees, 20 minutes, west 19,106 chains to corner No. 14; thence north 69 degrees 30 minutes, west 8,311 chains to corner No. 15; thence south 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621 chains to corner No. 16; thence south 36 degrees, 41 minutes, east 9,296 chains to corner No. 17; thence north 59 degrees 06 minutes, west 25,555 chains to corner No. 18; thence north 37 degrees, 23 minutes, east 9,000 chains to corner No. 11; thence north 12 degrees 58 minutes, west 5,041 chains to corner No. 12; thence north 14 degrees, 37 minutes, east 8,147 chains to corner No. 13; thence north 33 degrees, 20 minutes, west 19,106 chains to corner No. 14; thence north 69 degrees 30 minutes, west 8,311 chains to corner No. 15; thence south 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621 chains to corner No. 16; thence south 36 degrees, 41 minutes, east 9,296 chains to corner No. 17; thence north 59 degrees 06 minutes, west 25,555 chains to corner No. 18; thence north 37 degrees, 23 minutes, east 9,000 chains to corner No. 11; thence north 12 degrees 58 minutes, west 5,041 chains to corner No. 12; thence north 14 degrees, 37 minutes, east 8,147 chains to corner No. 13; thence north 33 degrees, 20 minutes, west 19,106 chains to corner No. 14; thence north 69 degrees 30 minutes, west 8,311 chains to corner No. 15; thence south 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621 chains to corner No. 16; thence south 36 degrees, 41 minutes, east 9,296 chains to corner No. 17; thence north 59 degrees 06 minutes, west 25,555 chains to corner No. 18; thence north 37 degrees, 23 minutes, east 9,000 chains to corner No. 11; thence north 12 degrees 58 minutes, west 5,041 chains to corner No. 12; thence north 14 degrees, 37 minutes, east 8,147 chains to corner No. 13; thence north 33 degrees, 20 minutes, west 19,106 chains to corner No. 14; thence north 69 degrees 30 minutes, west 8,311 chains to corner No. 15; thence south 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621 chains to corner No. 16; thence south 36 degrees, 41 minutes, east 9,296 chains to corner No. 17; thence north 59 degrees 06 minutes, west 25,555 chains to corner No. 18; thence north 37 degrees, 23 minutes, east 9,000 chains to corner No. 11; thence north 12 degrees 58 minutes, west 5,041 chains to corner No. 12; thence north 14 degrees, 37 minutes, east 8,147 chains to corner No. 13; thence north 33 degrees, 20 minutes, west 19,106 chains to corner No. 14; thence north 69 degrees 30 minutes, west 8,311 chains to corner No. 15; thence south 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621